

MDS PUBLIC SCHOOL, MADINA (ROHTAK)
SUMMER HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK
SESSION – (2024-25)
CLASS-8TH



“SOME OF YOUR BEST IDEAS COME WHEN YOU'RE ON VACATION.”

Dear Students,

Summer Vacation is round the corner, Hurray!! Have you started listing all exciting things you will do? Why not have fun with a little bit of learning along the way? So here's a list of some enjoyable learning activities you can do at the noon time.

- Read a book to yourself.
- Prepare a meal with your family.
- Draw or paint a picture of something.

Here are the ways by which you can make your holidays fun and learning at the same time:-

- Go for walk, talk about things you see around.
- Speak in English as much as possible.
- Help your parents in small household chores like dusting, cleaning and watering the plants.

NOTE:-Do all the assignments in neat and legible handwriting in separate notebook.

Parents are requested to just guide the children to complete the task on their own.

Holidays homework marks will be added in final result.

Few guidelines for your parents to make your long summer break fruitful

'Knowledge is power'. Therefore encourage your child to cultivate the reading habit because it not only enhances the knowledge acquired but also develops the vocabulary and language skills.

"आपके कुछ बेहतरीन विचार तब आते हैं जब आप छुट्टियों पर होते हैं।"

प्रिय विद्यार्थियों,

गर्मी की छुट्टियाँ नजदीक हैं, हुर्रे!! क्या आपने उन सभी रोमांचक चीज़ों की सूची बनाना शुरू कर दिया है, जो आप करेंगे? रास्ते में थोड़ा-सा सीखने का आनंद क्यों न उठाया जाए? तो यहां कुछ मनोरंजक सीखने की गतिविधियों की सूची दी गई है, जिन्हें आप दोपहर के समय कर सकते हैं।

- अपने लिए एक किताब पढ़ें।
- अपने परिवार के साथ भोजन तैयार करें।
- किसी चीज़ का चित्र बनाएं और रंग भरे।

यहां वे तरीके दिए गए हैं, जिनसे आप अपनी छुट्टियों को मज़ेदार और सीखने लायक बना सकते हैं:-

- टहलने जाएं, आसपास दिखने वाली चीज़ों के बारे में बात करें।
- जितना हो सके अंग्रेजी में वार्तालाप करें।
- अपने माता-पिता को घर के छोटे-छोटे कामों जैसे धूल झाड़ना, सफाई करना और पौधों को पानी देना आदि में मदद करें।

नोट:-सभी कार्य अलग-अलग कार्यपुस्तिका में साफ-सुथरी लिखावट में करें।

माता-पिता से अनुरोध है, कि वे बच्चों को केवल कार्य स्वयं पूरा करने के लिए मार्गदर्शन करें।

- **छुट्टियों के गृहकार्य के अंक अंतिम परिणाम में जोड़े जाएंगे।**

आपके माता-पिता के लिए आपकी लंबी गर्मी की छुट्टियों को उपयोगी बनाने के लिए कुछ दिशानिर्देश:-

'ज्ञान शक्ति है'। इसलिए अपने बच्चे को पढ़ने की आदत विकसित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें क्योंकि यह न केवल अर्जित ज्ञान को बढ़ाता है, बल्कि शब्दावली और भाषा कौशल भी विकसित करता है।

SCIENCE

(Crop production and management and microorganisms: friends and foe)

1. When plants of the same kind are cultivated at one place on a large scale, it is called a crop. For example, crop of wheat means that all the plants grown in a field are that of wheat. You already know that crops are of different types like cereals, vegetables and fruits. These can be classified on the basis of the season in which they grow. India is a vast country. The climatic conditions like temperature, humidity and rainfall vary from one region to another. Accordingly, there is a rich variety of crops grown in different parts of the country. Despite this diversity, two broad cropping patterns can be identified. These are:

(i) **Kharif Crops:** The crops which are sown in the rainy season are called kharif crops. The rainy season in India is generally from June to September. Paddy, maize, soya bean, groundnut and cotton are kharif crops..

(ii) **Rabi Crops:** The crops grown in the winter season (October to March) are called rabi crops. Examples of rabi crops are wheat, gram, pea, mustard and linseed. Besides these, pulses and vegetables are grown during summer at many places.

(i). Soyabean which is generally sown from June to September is an example of _____ crops.

(a) Kharif (b) Rabi (c) Fiber (d) None of these

(ii). Which of the following mentioned crop is included in the category of Rabi Crop?

(a) Paddy (b) Cotton (c) Groundnut (d) Mustard

(iii). Which among the following factors or conditions affect the crop production?

(a) Temperature (b) Humidity (c) Rainfall (d) all of these

(iv). What do you understand by the term “Crop”?

2. The preparation of soil is the first step before growing a crop. One of the most important tasks in agriculture is to turn the soil and loosen it. This allows the roots to penetrate deep into the soil. The loose soil allows the roots to breathe easily even when they go deep into the soil. Why does the loosening of soil allow the roots to breathe easily? The loosened soil helps in the growth of earthworms and microbes present in the soil. These organisms are friends of the farmer since they further turn and loosen the soil and add humus to it. But why the soil needs to be turned and loosened? You have learnt in the previous classes that soil contains minerals, water, air and some living

organisms. In addition, dead plants and animals get decomposed by soil organisms. In this way, various nutrients in the dead organisms are released back into the soil. These nutrients are again absorbed by plants. Since only a few centimeters of the top layer of soil supports plant growth, turning and loosening of soil brings the nutrient-rich soil to the top so that plants can use these nutrients. Thus, turning and loosening of soil is very important for cultivation of crops. The process of loosening and turning of the soil is called tilling or ploughing. This is done by using a plough. Ploughs are made of wood or iron. If the soil is very dry, it may need watering before ploughing. The ploughed field may have big clumps of soil called crumbs. It is necessary to break these crumbs. Leveling the field is beneficial for sowing as well as for irrigation. Leveling of soil is done with the help of a leveller. Sometimes, manure is added to the soil before tilling. This helps in proper mixing of manure with soil. The soil is moistened before sowing.

(i). Which of the following organism is widely known as the friends of farmers?

- (a) Cow (b) Earthworm (c) Dog (d) Cockroach

(ii). The process of loosening and turning of soil is commonly termed as _____.

- (a) Watering (b) winnowing (c) Ploughing (d) Harvesting

(iii). Why is manure sometimes added to the soil before the process of tilling?

- (a) For proper mixing of manure in soil (b) To reduce the workload
(c) To disinfect soil (d) For leveling properly

(iv). Explain in detail the importance of turning the soil and loosening it.

(v). How is levelling of the soil done? What is the benefit of levelling?

3. Yash lived in Delhi and he loves to play football. But as of now his half yearly exams were going on so his mother didn't allow him to go out and play. She promised Yash that as soon as his exams are over, he can go and play. Post exams he went out to play football with his friends in the park. Suddenly a mosquito bit him under his left knee. He came home and everything was normal that time. The next day his health started getting affected. His Parents rushed him to the doctor. The doctor prescribed some medicines and some medical tests. The next day parents went to the doctor with yash's medical report. In that report the platelet counts were very low. The doctor diagnosed him with Dengue fever. Yash was hospitalised for some time and followed a strict diet to recover as early as possible. And eventually some days passed and he recovered.

(i). Organisms which cannot be seen by naked eye.

(ii). The causative organisms of dengue is ____.

(iii). How does dengue virus spread?

(iv). Write any three preventive measures for dengue fever.

4. A boy named Yash from Gwalior who studies in 8th standard is very fond of plants. He has a small garden in the backyard. Where he's planted many small plants and takes good care of them. He regularly waters all the plants and uses fertilizers on them to keep them healthy. One day, a small announcement was made in school. In summer vacations, every student needs to do a project according to his/her own interest. Yash decided to grow a plant during summers and present it in front of the whole class as his project. Yash decided to grow peas. So he went to the market and bought the best quality seeds, sand and fertilizers. He came back home, went to the backyard and planted the seed. Started taking good care of it. But as day passed he began to realise that the seeds he planted are getting worse. The plant was unhealthy and very poor in quality. He tried everything but was unable to figure out the solution.

(i). Rabi crops are grown in which period?

(ii). Why Yash's crops were grown unhealthy?

(iii). What is the one disadvantage of fertilisers?

(iv). Write some name of fertilisers are used by farmer?

(v). What do you mean by irrigation?

(Short answer types questions)

1. Why Kharif crops cannot be grown in Rabi season?
2. Why is it necessary to dry grains before storing them?
3. How are manures prepared by the farmers?
4. Explain the process of transplantation.
5. Name the two fertilizers containing nitrogen and other containing phosphorous.
6. Why is excessive irrigation harmful to the crops?
7. Why should we grow seeds in moist soil?
8. Why do we need to irrigate fields well before sowing seeds?
9. What are organic foods?
10. If wheat is shown in the kharif season, what would happen ? discuss.
12. A farmer uses dried neem leaves to store his grains in a container. Give reason
13. We add a little curd to warm milk to set curd to warm milk to set curd for the next day. Why?
14. Do microorganism play any useful role in environment / if yes explain.

15. Food can become poisonous if left uncovered for long periods. How does this happen?

16. Cooling helps in food preservation. How?

17. Why should we avoid standing close to tuberculosis patient while he/she is coughing?

18. Differentiate between communicable and non communicable disease with examples.

19. **Make Modal of communicable diseases (six types) which included the cause, symptom and treatment of disease on thermocol.**

20. **Visit nearby field in village and ask to farmer which types of crops are growing and what types of fertiliser and irrigation is used in fields. Also ask different types of weed grow in field and how remove them. Make a project report (four pages) on your query on crops and write conclusion of reports. (write village name and farmer name in your reports)**

S.SC

1. Chart Making:- Make a chart to show the steps taken by the government to conserve the wildlife in India.
2. Write a paragraph highlighting the key features of the Indian Constitution.
3. How do wind turbines generate energy?
4. What is the relevance of the Preamble?
5. Project work:-Make a collection of vegetation. Prepare a presentation based upon that.
6. Make a model on thermocol of **plateau**.
6. Do you think the amount of the water that evaporates from the earth's surface falls back in the same amount as precipitation? Comment.
7. Collage pictures from various sources that promote religious harmony among Indians and make a collage of it.
8. What effect will be there on our democracy if fundamental rights are provided not in our constitution? Explain at least thousand words?

I.T.

- **Write 20 shortcut keys of MS Word , MS Powerpoint and MS Excel on A4 sheet.**
- Paste images of three famous search engines on A4 sheet.
- Search the images of 5 famous personalities in computer or I.T. field and paste it on the A4 sheet .
- Find and paste the images of three famous web browsers on A4 sheet.
- Make the LOGO of any three operating systems with their names used in mobile phones .
- Prepare a PowerPoint presentation (Minimum 10 slides) on title Computer Network and use related photographs. Copy PowerPoint presentation in CD.

- Paste images Switch, Hub , Routers and Modem. Write two sentences about each of them.

ENGLISH

All the home works must be done in Homework notebook

1. Reading is to mind what exercise is to body and prayer is to soul." We learn various aspects of life by reading and it makes us a better person. Read any story book, pick out 20 proper, common and material nouns from the stories you have read.
2. This summer help your mother in grocery shopping and list five countable and five uncountable nouns items of grocery which your mother buys every month. Also paste the wrappers of these items.
3. Visit any of the following places with your family
Gurudwara, Temple, Church, Museum, Park or any Mall
Write six to eight sentences on what you saw there and draw a related picture on A 4 size sheet. You can also click photographs of you visit with your family and stick them alongside to make it more interesting.
4. Make tense chart
5. Write Notice on the following subjects
 - a)Lost a water bottle
 - b)Found a wrist watch
 - c)Tree plantation in your school(as head boy/girl of your school)
6. Letter writing ---Informal letter--
 - (1).Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her to spend summer vacation with you.
 - (2).Write a letter to your father describing your performance in the last annual examination
7. Letter writing-----Formal-----
 - (1). Write an application to the Principal for taking 5 days leave
 - (2). Write an application to the Principal requesting him to change your section.
8. Read newspaper and explain any two news as a news reporter .
9. Story Writing topics---Grasshopper and the ant, Alice in wonderland.
- 10. Write 100 examples of nouns and 100 examples which are not nouns related to your daily life.**
- 11 . Write a paragraph on the topic Democracy and underline pronoun from it.(Min.100 words)**

12 . Read newspaper on daily basis and write and learn atleast 10 words and their meanings.

Activity : Make a video on any famous personality and send it to your English teacher

MATHS

Activity 1 (For even roll numbers)

- Prepare a working model on real number system.
- Prepare a working model on algebraic identities.

Activity 2 (for odd roll numbers)

- Prepare a working model on laws of exponent.
- Prepare a working model on 3- D shapes.

(Compulsory for all)

Revise examples of ch- 1 , 2 and 3

HINDI

सभी को ग्रीष्मकालीन अवकाश गृह कार्य करना अनिवार्य है। गृह कार्य सुंदर लेख वह पृथक कार्य पुस्तिका में होना चाहिए।

निम्नलिखित विषयों पर प्रोजेक्ट फाइल तैयार करें-

क) विद्यालय के किसी भी कार्यक्रम पर चर्चा करते हुए अपने दोस्त के साथ संवाद लिखिए।

ख) मशीन मशीनीकरण से हुई सामाजिक बदलाव विषय पर अनुच्छेद लिखो ।

ग) गाँव का सरपंच कैसा होना चाहिए इस पर एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए कम से कम 200 शब्दों में पूरा कीजिए।

घ) निम्नलिखित विषयों पर विज्ञापन तैयार करें-

क) अच्छा, बढ़िया, रंगीन पेन की बिक्री बढ़ाने हेतु विज्ञापन विज्ञापन तैयार करें।

ख) आपके शहर में शिशु टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। इसके लिए एक आकर्षित विज्ञापन तैयार करें ।

*** किसी एक महान व्यक्ति पर अपनी वीडियो बनाएँ और अपने विषय अध्यापक को भेजें**

4) नीचे दी गई उप भाषाओं के सामने उनकी बोलियां के नाम लिखिए -

क) पहाड़ी हिंदी वर्ग -

ख) राजस्थानी हिंदी वर्ग -

ग) पूर्वी हिंदी -

घ) बिहार हिंदी-

ड) पश्चिमी हिंदी वर्ग -

1. गोदान के बारे में 100 शब्द लिखो तथा रचनाकार के जीवन पर भी प्रकाश डालो ।
2. हिन्दी तिथि का कैलेंडर तैयार कीजिए ।
3. मणिपुर के बारे में जानिए और लिखिए । उनके खान-पान की तुलना हरियाणा के खान-पान से करके चित्र चिपकाएँ और लिखें तथा उनकी गुणवत्ता भी लिखिए । सभी छात्र इस विषय पर परियोजना A4 शीट पर बनाएँ।

S.K.T.

1. पञ्चम - षष्ठपाठयोः सरलार्थं लेखनं स्मरणं च कुरुत।
2. धातु - खल् खाद् धातू स्मरणं लेखनं च कुरुत ।
3. रूप - यत् लिङ्गत्रयम् शब्दरूपाणि लेखनं स्मरणं च कुर्यात् ।
4. स्वरसन्धेः- यण् -गुण् -दीर्घ- वृद्धि-अयादि प्रत्येकः सन्धीनाम् त्रिशत् उदाहरणानि च अर्थसहितेन लिखत।
5. अभ्यास पुस्तिकां पूर्ण कुरुत।
6. MDS महर्षि दयानन्द विद्यालयस्य चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषातः पदानि च प्रयुज्य विशतिः वाक्यानि रचयत ।

MDS का चित्र देखकर मञ्जूषा से पदों को प्रयोग कर वाक्यों को रचो

बस या नानि, प्रकोष्णः, अध्यापिकाः, अध्यापकः निर्देशकः, प्राचार्यः, विज्ञान - प्रयोगशाला,
संगीत-कक्षः, पुस्तकालयः. सेवकाः, सेविकाः, सङ्गणक कक्षः,
स्मार्ट कक्षा, क्रीडाक्षेत्रं छात्राः संख्याः बालिकाः, बालकाः

7. संस्कृतभाषा का कन्यक महत्त्व है, आपको संस्कृत भाषा कैसे लगती है ?
और क्यों ? अपने विचारों को हिन्दी/संस्कृत, भाषा में लिखने प्रयास करो।
7. देश - विदेश में संस्कृत-विश्वविद्यालय कितने हैं उनके नाम लिखो।
8. निजस्य मातृ-पितृणां परिचयं संस्कृत भाषायां लिखत ।

G.K.

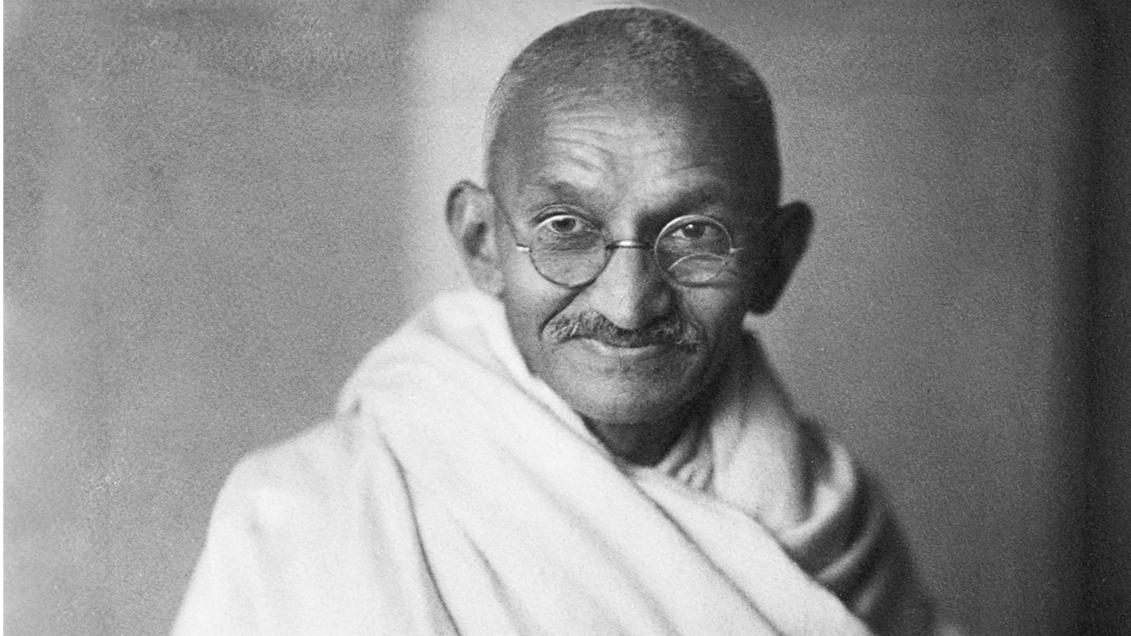
- Cut and paste three headlines of every day in project file
- Collect the pictures of famous tourist places and paste the pictures in scrapbook
- Draw and paste picture of any such 5 plants which contribute their utmost to purify the environment and increase the level of Oxygen in our surroundings. Also write about each one of them in about 100 words on A4 size sheet.
- Make a map of INDIA by yourself on chart.

REASONING

1. If '+' stands for division, 'x' stands for addition, '-' stands for multiplication, and '÷' stands for subtraction, then which of the following equation is correct?
(a) $36 \times 6 + 7 \div 2 - 6 = 20$ (b) $36 + 6 - 3 \times 5 \div 3 = 24$
(c) $36 + 6 + 3 \times 5 - 3 = 45$ (d) $36 - 6 + 3 \times 5 \div 3 = 74$

2. If P denotes '+', Q denotes '-', R denotes 'x' and S denotes '÷' then, which of the following statement is correct?
- (a) $16R12P49S7Q9 = 200$ (b) $32S8R9 = 160Q12R12$
(c) $8R8P8S8Q = 57$ (d) $36R4S8Q7P4 = 10$
3. Select correct combination of mathematical sign to replace '*' sign to balance the equation.
 $9 * 4 * 22 * 14$
- (a) $x = -$ (b) $x - =$ (c) $= - x$ (d) $- x =$
4. Given interchange: sign '+' and '-' and numbers 5 and 8. Which of the following is correct?
(a) $82-35 + 55=2$ (b) $82-35 + 55 = 102$ (c) $85-38 + 85 = 132$ (d) $52-35+55 = 72$
5. SCD, TEF, UGH, _____, WKL
(a) CMN (b) UJI (c) VIJ (d) IJT
6. B₂CD, _____, BCD₄, B₅CD, BC₆D
(a) B₂C₂D (b) BC₃D (c) B₂C₃D (d) BCD₇
7. FAG, GAF, HAI, IAH, _____
(a) JAK (b) HAL (c) HAK (d) JAI
8. ELFA, GLHA, ILJA, _____, MLNA
(a) OLPA (b) KLMA (c) LLMA (d) KLLA
9. CMM, EOO, GQQ, _____, KUU
(a) GRR (b) GSS (c) ISS (d) ITT
10. ZA₅, Y₄B, XC₆, W₃D, _____
(a) E₇V (b) V₂E (c) VE₅ (d) VE₇
11. QPO, NML, KJI, _____, EDC
(a) HGF (b) CAB (c) JKL (d) GHI
12. JAK, KBL, LCM, MDN, _____
(a) OEP (b) NEO (c) MEN (d) PFQ
13. BCB, DED, FGF, HIH, _____
(a) JKJ (b) HJH (c) IJI (d) JHJ
14. P₅QR, P₄QS, P₃QT, _____, P₁QV
(a) PQW (b) PQV₂ (c) P₂QU (d) PQ₃U
15. Y is in the East of X which is in the North of Z. If P is in the South of Z, then in which direction of Y, is P?
(a) North (b) South (c) South-East (d) None of these
16. If South-East becomes North, North-East becomes West and so on. What will West become?
(a) North-East (b) North-West (c) South-East (d) South-West
17. A man walks 5 km toward south and then turns to the right. After walking 3 km he turns to the left and walks 5 km. Now in which direction is he from the starting place?
(a) West (b) South (c) North-East (d) South-West
18. Rahul put his timepiece on the table in such a way that at 6 P.M. hour hand points to North. In which direction the minute hand will point at 9.15 P.M. ?
(a) South-East (b) South (c) North (d) West
19. Rasik walked 20 m towards north. Then he turned right and walks 30 m. Then he turns right and walks 35 m. Then he turns left and walks 15 m. Finally he turns left and walks 15 m. In which direction and how many metres is he from the starting position?
(a) 15 m West (b) 30 m East (c) 30 m West (d) 45 m East
20. Two cars start from the opposite places of a main road, 150 km apart. First car runs for 25 km and takes a right turn and then runs 15 km. It then turns left and then runs for another 25 km and then takes the direction back to reach the main road. In the mean time, due to minor break down the other car has run only 35 km along the main road. What would be the distance between two cars at this point?
(a) 65 km (b) 75 km (c) 80 km (d) 85 km

" **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi** (ISO: *Mōhanadāsa Karamacaṁda Gāṁdhi*; ^[pron 1] 2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948) was an Indian lawyer, [anti-colonial nationalist](#) and [political ethicist](#) who employed [nonviolent resistance](#) to lead the successful [campaign for India's independence](#) from [British rule](#). He inspired movements for [civil rights](#) and freedom across the world. The honorific **Mahātmā** (from [Sanskrit](#) 'great-souled, venerable'), first applied to him in [South Africa](#) in 1914, is now used throughout the world.



Born and raised in a [Hindu](#) family in coastal [Gujarat](#), Gandhi trained in the law at the [Inner Temple](#) in London and was [called to the bar](#) in June 1891, at the age of 22. After two uncertain years in India, where he was unable to start a successful law practice, Gandhi moved to South Africa in 1893 to represent an Indian merchant in a lawsuit. He went on to live in South Africa for 21 years. There, Gandhi raised a family and first employed nonviolent resistance in a campaign for civil rights. In 1915, aged 45, he returned to India and soon set about organising peasants, farmers, and urban labourers to protest against discrimination and excessive land-tax.

Assuming leadership of the [Indian National Congress](#) in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for easing poverty, expanding women's rights, building religious and ethnic amity, ending [untouchability](#), and, above all, achieving [swaraj](#) or self-rule. Gandhi adopted the short [dhoti](#) woven with [hand-spun](#) yarn as a mark of identification with India's rural poor. He began to live in a [self-sufficient residential community](#), to eat simple food, and undertake [long fasts](#) as a means of both introspection and political protest. Bringing anti-colonial nationalism to the common Indians, Gandhi led them in challenging the British-imposed [salt tax](#) with the 400 km (250 mi) [Dandi Salt March](#) in 1930 and in calling for the British to [quit India](#) in 1942. He was imprisoned many times and for many years in both South Africa and India.

